

Meigs Co. Telegraph.

POMEROY, OHIO.
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1856.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM LEWIS DAYTON.
Republican State Nominations.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE—SHORT TERM,
OSIAS BOWEN, of Marion county.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE—FULL TERM,
JOSIAH SCOTT, of Butler.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
ANSON SMYTH, of Franklin.
FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDLE, of Ross.

The Fourth, at Rutland.

Feeling a desire to celebrate our nation's birth-day in an appropriate manner, we attended the Kansas meeting at Rutland, arriving at the grove about 9 o'clock, A. M. We found about 1,500 persons congregated there, and others constantly arriving. A short time after our arrival, hearing martial music, we turned and saw a procession of several hundred marching from the village to the grove, under the direction of Gen. Merrill, a great proportion of which consisted of beautiful young ladies. Altogether, when the speaking commenced, we estimated the number on the ground at from 3,500 to 4,000—about 1,500 of whom were ladies. When we reflected that it was generally known that no speakers from abroad could be procured, and that many other celebrations were taking place in other parts of the country at the same time, we were very much and very agreeably surprised at the numbers present.

The accommodations were complete. Seats sufficient to accommodate 1,200 persons had been prepared in front of the stand, over which an awning was spread. Fresh water was constantly supplied, and the tables lacked no good thing to be found in the market.

At 10 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Hon. STEPHEN TITUS, Chairman, who after briefly stating the object of the meeting, and announcing the order of proceeding, introduced Elder Evans, of Chester, who opened the meeting with prayer.

The Declaration of Independence was next read by Joel P. Higley, Esq. Never have we heard that Declaration read with feelings such as we experienced that day. We felt that our rulers had ignored every principle therein enunciated—that every complaint urged against King George by our patriot forefathers, might with ten-fold force be urged by the people of Kansas against the President—that, in fact, after eighty years' independence, we are again compelled to fight the battles of the Revolution—again compelled to contend for our liberties against a Power in our own land which is endeavoring to enslave us, and which is aided and sustained by our own chief magistrate. But our forefathers were successful, and if we are true to ourselves, we too shall triumph.

The Messrs. Higleys next favored the audience with a patriotic song; after which, T. A. PLANTS, Esq., addressed the multitude for more than an hour, in his usual happy style. He was followed by Judge Heckard, who spoke until the dinner hour.

Instead of proceeding to a public table, we chose to go to the hotel in Rutland. On our way, we perceived a liberty pole, 120 ft. high, bearing the American flag, with the names of Fremont and Dayton inscribed upon its ample folds. We understood it was erected the previous evening, by the young men of the village.

When we returned after dinner, Judge Merrill was speaking. He was followed by Elder Evans, H. F. Miller, Judge Simpson, and J. Bradbury, Esq. We left the ground before the speaking was concluded, highly pleased with the celebration. We have no space for comments upon the speeches; but we venture to say that the people were as eloquently addressed as they could have been, under the circumstances.

The following letters were read from gentlemen who had been invited to be present:

FROM WM. H. GIBSON.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1856.

Messrs. T. A. Plants, Arthur Merrill and Nathan Simpson, Com.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your flattering note of the 10th inst., asking me to be present and speak to the freemen of Meigs at Rutland on the 4th of July proximo; and assuring me of a cordial welcome and an audience worthy of the cause. I am under obligations to plead the cause of humanity on the Reserve on that day, and regret that I cannot be with the generous citizens whom you represent. I have visited almost every county in Ohio mingling with the people, but my visit to your county during the last canvass, is one to which I recur with especial satisfaction. It may be my fortune again to meet my friends on the banks of the Ohio, before that great contest for freedom is consummated.

Your very bills are emblems of enduring freedom, and doubtless your thousands are animated by a spirit, worthy of the age and the occasion. The contest is upon us, and we cannot, if we would avoid the issue—Slavery or Freedom must be announced as the national idea, and we must elect to become subservient to the insolent commands of the Slave power; or we must meet their demands, with a spirit of manly firmness worthy of sons of illustrious ancestors. Unless freedom is triumphant, no earthly power can avert the catastrophe of dissolution. Union and Liberty, should be our aim, but if one or the other must be surrendered, every man should be ready to stand firm for liberty. If the Union is to be perverted into a mere instrument of crime, and employed to spread the curse of slave-

ry into unoccupied realms, at the expense of individual rights and the guarantee of Constitutional liberty; then what shall be the duty of true and noble men?

In Kansas where the hymns of freedom should be heard, lawless violence has established a market for flesh and blood and souls, and not only is the *Amaz* sound of the fetter and the lash heard, but in the name of "law and order" a venal administration is engaged in burning the pioneer's cabin; in desolating their villages—in murdering their people; and in committing other enormities, unexampled in the annals of our christian people. Whilst in all other portions of the earth man is struggling in the line of progress, and advancing the cause of humanity; here in America, we are intent upon insuring the greatest wrong that ever cursed our human race.

Let us begin to contemplate our duty in the light of humanity! We cannot surrender liberty. I have no single right which I would not defend with my life, and sell with my blood. Will the sons of the Puritans submit to be told when and how and where they may speak?

So far as party can do it, slavery has been established in all our territories, and this great crime has been nationalized. Soon the courts, already corrupted by the influence of slavery, will send the master with his army of slaves into Ohio, to work in our mines, cultivate our fields, and tread our families at our own hearthstones. Remember the work of humiliation has just commenced. Greater sacrifices will be demanded. Crime is rampant, and ever active. But I see signs of a new dispensation. The work of regeneration has begun, and if we prove true to freedom, the present weak and wicked party in power, will meet with signal defeat in November. Let us all reverently approach the altar of patriotism on the approaching anniversary of our nation's birth day and renew our covenant with truth, justice, humanity and freedom.

Pardon these ideas written in haste; and accept for yourselves, and those you represent the assurance of my kindest regards.

Hoping to join you in ere long, in the welcome shout of "all is well."

I am truly

W. H. GIBSON.

FROM C. M. CLAY.

WHITE HALL P. O., Md. Co., Ky.,

July 1, '56.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 11th ult., was only yesterday received, inviting me to spend the 4th of July with you and address the people. It would give me great pleasure to be with you on that occasion, but I have already agreed to spend the 4th with our Republican friends in this State, while some of us are yet loyal to the avowals of '76.

Gentlemen, with the noble platform of Philadelphia and such candidates as Fremont and Dayton, I think we will carry the Presidential election. The Democratic party has done more to cause their defeat than ever before in their history; and the indications are similar to those which preceded the triumphant elections of Harrison and Taylor, only more intense. Gentlemen, that party comes to us with bloody hands, and repudiating squatter sovereignty, in which name the most sacred obligations were overthrown, asks us to consummate our degradation and subjection, "by making slavery the sole power in this Union—by endorsing a doctrine, which in a public meeting in Concord, Pierce's Capital city, in the winter of '54-5, I predicted would be assumed by the then advocates of popular sovereignty—that "wherever the National Flag goes, there goes also slavery!" in spite of the people and States!

Let us first vote—and with our President allowing us a fair field—"march against Philip!"

Your ob't serv't,

C. M. CLAY.

N. Simpson, Arthur Merrill, Esqs., Com., &c., Pomeroiy, O.

FROM J. R. GIDDINGS.

HALL OF REPS., June 27, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: It would give me great pleasure to meet the Republicans of Meigs county on the coming anniversary of our National Independence; but duty to the public will not permit me to leave the important business now pending in Congress.

With great respect,

Your ob't serv't,

J. R. GIDDINGS.

THE FOURTH IN BEDFORD.—A Sabbath school celebration took place in the neighborhood of June Cassel's, in Bedford township. Thos. Radford and Mr. Cassel, we understand, were the speakers.

THE FOURTH IN POMEROY.—The only celebrations we heard of in Pomeroiy on the 4th, were Sunday school celebrations, among the Germans and Welch, and a German ball. The German Lutheran school, belonging to the church nearly opposite our residence, made preparations for a fine time, and we understand they made a beautiful display.

MIDDLEPORT AND COALPORT.—We understand that the Sunday schools celebrated the day by a picnic. We have no particulars.

LONG-BOTTOM.—A National Celebration took place in a grove near Tidd & Roberts' store. About four hundred participated.

STANLEY STIVERS, of Pomeroiy, delivered the oration. Declaration read. Free dinner. Good time generally. No particulars received.

Sunday School Celebration.

The Sunday schools of Pomeroiy and vicinity will have a Union celebration and picnic on the 16th, in a grove near Sugar Run. Arrangements have been made for a pleasant time. The schools of Middleport have been invited. The parents and friends of the scholars and all others interested in Sabbath schools are invited to participate.

Public Discussion.

The Democrat, in reply to our challenge of last week says:

"We can only say, as an individual, that if the person or persons who authorize the above challenge, will include in its discussion the merits of the candidates and platforms they represent, the challenge will be accepted."

If the additional conditions are acceptable to the challenging party, the Committee or Association are informed that arrangements may be made with the Democratic Central Committee of Meigs county for a public discussion.

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"The additional conditions are acceptable to the challenging party." In fact, it was the intention to have included them in the challenge. Arrangements will therefore be made soon for such discussion. If the Opposition will defend James Buchanan and the Cincinnati platform, the Republicans will cheerfully defend the Philadelphia platform and candidates.

SOME SPECIMENS.—We copy the following paragraphs from the last number of the *Meigs and Gallia Democrat*, to show our readers the kind of argument [?] furnished by the Opposition press. Any blackguard, two or three degrees above an oyster, can easily conduct an Opposition paper, if this is to be the mode of attack. It requires a very small quantity of brains to be able to use opprobrious epithets and misrepresentations. A parrot might answer. Read the following specimen:

"The publishers of Meigs have organized an Association, and authorized A. Thomson Esq., their Treasurer, to take up collections for the Kansas Aid Society. A few weeks ago they were after the ore of their friends for the means to publish Senator Sumner's chaste billingsgate which procured him a slight castigation. Now, for more aid—Fannism is a great stimulus to raise the wind, the devil, and money. Therefore, hurrah for Free Love, Free Niggers, and Fremont."

The facts upon which this is based are these: 1. The State Kansas Aid Society, at Columbus, appointed A. Thomson, Agent for Meigs county, to collect funds in aid of the Free State men in Kansas, who have suffered from the invasions of the Border Ruffians, and forward said funds to the Treasurer of the State Society. 2. A Republican Association, composed of voters of Pomeroiy, was formed a few weeks ago, for political purposes, and A. Thomson was elected Treasurer. 3. A few of the citizens of Pomeroiy wishing to procure a large number of Sumner's speeches for gratuitous circulation, contributed an amount sufficient to cover the cost of printing them, and procured the speeches.

But here is another specimen: "CHARLES SUMNER.—Black Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States. The coward who stood still and took a conning from Brooks with a bit of a hollow cane. No hurt at all, but pretended to be killed outright. We suppose his friends will exhibit his bloody shirt during the campaign. The shirt, however, was not made bloody by the caning he got, but probably his friends dipped it in the blood of a calf, thinking it made no difference, they being all of the same family.—Brown Co. Dem. Maj. you must have seen Mr. Sumner's physician's report. The Abolition cauldron is to boil at Rutland on the Fourth. We expect the bloody shirt of Mr. Sumner or somebody else, will be exhibited on the occasion.—Meigs and Gallia Democrat."

No comments are necessary. The facts in this case are before the people.

Young Men's Republican State Convention.

A call has been issued to the Young Men of Ohio to meet in Mass Convention at the City of Dayton, on Wednesday, July 30th, 1856, to ratify the nomination of Fremont and Dayton. Who will go?

Kansas Affairs.

We have but little time or space to devote to the subject this week, and content ourselves by giving a brief synopsis of the latest intelligence.

In Congress, a vote was taken on the admission of Kansas as a Free State, with the Topeka Constitution, which was lost by a vote of 106 to 107. Among the traitors who voted against it we notice the names of Dunn, of Indiana, Harrison, of Ohio, and Wheeler, of New York, all elected as Anti-Nebraska men.

Broom, of Pa., Haven, Valk, and Whitney, of N. Y., elected as Americans voted with the South. The balance of the Northern doughfaces were all Administration men—fourteen in number.

The next day, Barclay, of Pa. (Adm.) moved to reconsider the vote. He said his reason for so doing was that he had just learned that an indictment against Reeder for high treason was then in Washington, and he thought such proceedings farcical. He must be related to Rip Van Winkle.

A synopsis of a new bill, introduced by Douglas, may be found in another column.

While this is going on in Washington, more exciting scenes are transpiring along the Missouri borders. The Ruffians have determined to prevent any more emigrants from the Free States from entering Kansas, and are endeavoring to drive out all who are already there. A company from Chicago were disarmed at Lexington, by an armed mob, consisting of over 1,000 Ruffians; after which they proceeded, without arms, to Westport, where they were informed that they could not enter Kansas at all, and were driven back to Illinois.

An annual conference of Methodists at Rochester, Missouri, was mobbed, the presiding officer tamed and feathered, and one old gentleman killed. They were then warned to leave the State.

Gov. Shannon is frightened out of his senses. He writes to Efford that he has resigned, and then afterwards to somebody else that he has not resigned his office.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith of Louisiana, has been sent to Kansas by the President. He will outrank Col. Sumner, and consequently have command.

The route through Missouri out of the question for Northern emigrants. Those who wish to reach Kansas in safety, should go through Iowa and Nebraska. A regular free State route should be at once established.

News Items.

A controversy has arisen between S. N. Wood and the editor of the Cincinnati En-

quirer, relative to the genuineness of the letters read by the former from his wife, in Kansas, which letters have been extensively published in Republican papers. Mr. Wood clearly proves their genuineness by numerous competent witnesses.

A private correspondence recently took place between the editors of the Cincinnati Commercial and Enquirer, which it was supposed would end in a duel, but the matter was satisfactorily arranged without a hostile meeting.

The safe of the steamer *Atlantic*, which was wrecked a few years ago near Buffalo, in Lake Erie, has at last been raised. The wreck was found 160 feet under water. The safe contained \$36,000 in all—\$5,000 of which was in gold. The new bills are quite perfect—the old ones considerably defaced. Everything about the steamer was found exactly as when it first went down.

The Baltimore Patriot has denied the statement of one of the Maryland delegates to the Republican Convention that there was a Republican paper published in that city, August Becker, editor of the *Weeker*, a German paper, writes to the Patriot confirming the statement, and stating that his paper has always been in favor of Free Soil, and that among his readers were at least two thousand who reside in Baltimore, who will vote for Fremont and Dayton.

Six steamers, including the *Grand Turk*, *Southerner*, *Corn*, and *Saranac*, were burned to the water's edge at St. Louis. There are two *Grand Turks* and two *Southerners*. The ones destroyed were southern boats of large size.

Mr. Clayton recently made a strong speech in the U. S. Senate in favor of the claims of American citizens for French spoils previous to 1803. He clearly demonstrated that the whole foundation of Pierce's veto of the French Spoils Bill was an error in fact.

The Albany Journal says that at least one-half of the old Democratic party in Western New York will vote for Fremont and Dayton.

A Ratification meeting was held in Fifth street market place, Cincinnati, last week. Over 6,000 persons were present. Gov. Chase, Judge Sullio, W. M. Dickson, and Judge Hoadley addressed the multitude.

The affair (about which so much noise was made in the Administration journals) of the Orizaba and Capt. Tarleton, has ended in smoke. We thought at the time it was gotten up to conceal some villainy of President Pierce. Com. Paulding who was sent out by government to investigate, reports that Capt. Tarleton was appealed to by American citizens to protect American property. In responding to this call he built the Orizaba, and finding nothing to justify his interference, permitted that vessel to proceed on her way.

A Kansas Aid Convention is to be held at Buffalo on the 9th inst.

In Indiana the fires of 1840 seem to be rekindled in the Republican Camps. At Connersville a great Ratification Barbecue was held, at which over 10,000 persons were present, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. At Cambridge, with only one day's notice over 2,000 people assembled to aid the Republican Club in ratifying the nominations of Fremont and Dayton. At Indianapolis, the same spirit is manifested. Caleb B. Smith is doing yeoman's service in Indiana.

Senator Sumner, in reply to an invitation to address a public meeting in Boston says that his health will not permit him to attend; but writes that he is for Fremont and Dayton—that he knows them well, and ardently desires their election.

Col. Benton made a speech in St. Louis recently in which he handles the Locofoco Convention, the Administration, and the party generally without mercy, and winds up by declaring himself for Buchanan. Oh consistency!

LEWIS ANDERSON.—Some weeks ago, we took occasion to report some of the evidence in a slander suit in which Mr. Anderson seemed to take an uncommon interest, as appeared by the evidence of himself and others. We reported the facts, and made such comments as we considered perfectly just and proper, under the circumstances.

In the last number of the Democrat, Mr. Anderson replies, in a manner which not only confirms the opinions expressed of him in that article, but conclusively proves him to be a much vile man than we represented, or than we had ever supposed him to be.

Gough, in his lectures, sometimes tells a story of a terribly enraged individual, who was blustering, ranting, and swearing vengeance against another, whom he was endeavoring to get at, thus he might "tear his heart out." Some of his friends caught hold of him, and tried to calm him. "But he called me a thief," said the enraged individual. "O, well, never mind," replied his friends, "he can't prove it." "O, but he HAS PROVED IT," said he, tearing himself away from his friends, "he has proved it, and I'll cut his heart out."

Mr. Anderson's article reminded us very forcibly of this anecdote. Had we simply said he was a mischief-maker, a tippler, a liar, or a coward, without adducing any proof, Mr. A. would have remained quiet, or at least, much more calm—particularly, if he had previously borne a different reputation in community; because, he would at once reason, these charges being at variance with my reputation, and no proof being adduced, will not be believed, and will only injure my cause, by exhibiting the malice of his heart. There is no necessity, therefore, for an exhibition of anger or revenge

on my part. At least, that is the way we reason in regard to the charges and insinuations in Mr. Anderson's article. We feel confident that no one acquainted with our character, or who reads our paper will believe that we are the "menial servant of two infamous political factions," or of any political, religious, moral, or social faction, association, party, or sect; because it is well known here that in public and private we speak and write just about as we please. If our readers happen to be pleased, all right; if not, they can take the less of it. It is also well known here that we have made warm friends and bitter enemies in every political party and faction in Meigs county. Not will it be believed that we think so little of ourself that we would for a moment desire to be placed on a level with such men as Mr. Anderson. Although not naturally very proud, we have a little too much respect to desire such a position, however easily it might be acquired. We admit that if we did desire such a position, we could "only how to reach it through slander," and such other mean acts as have contributed toward placing Mr. A. there.

The very baby-like and cowardly manner in which Mr. A. insinuates that we had been "taken to our lodgings from a drunken saloon in Columbus," &c., is sufficient to convince every body of the utter groundlessness of the charge, even if Mr. A. were not known as a falsifier and slanderer, and if we were not known as strictly temperate. Men whose passions have not swallowed up their reason, argue after this fashion: If Mr. Anderson had any proof of such a thing, being angry, he would have at least made a direct charge, or said that he had heard so, and given his authority, instead of making such a sneaking, pusillanimous insinuation.

The remainder of his billingsgate being of about the same character, is unworthy of even a passing notice. It only exhibits the bitterness, malice, and unscrupulousness of the author, and proves him a falsifier, a coward, and a would-be slanderer.

We dismiss him for the present. We regret, for his sake, that he has made such an exhibition of his depraved heart. Yet we hope his example may be a warning to others, to avoid writing for the press when all the base passions are ranking in the heart, remembering that epithets, vulgarity, and abuse, rarely pass for facts or arguments with thinking men, and that curses, like young chickens, usually come home to roost.

The Right Spirit.

We stated last week that we were ready to receive and forward funds to the State Kansas Aid Committee, and called on those who felt disposed to contribute to hand us their contributions. The following letter which speaks for itself, contained the first and only contribution yet received:

ORANGE, July 4, 1856.

MR. A. THOMSON.—Dear Sir—I had expected to attend the Republican Convention at Rutland on the Fourth, but am deprived of that satisfaction in consequence of poor health. I see (in your paper) that you are appointed Agent by the State Society for Meigs county, to receive money to aid the Free State men and their families in Kansas, now suffering by the brutal outrages of the Pro Slavery party in Kansas: I herewith enclose twenty dollars, to be spent with other subscriptions to aid suffering humanity.

Yours truly, J. F. BROWN.

We are doubly glad to receive contributions, when freely and cheerfully volunteered. Who will follow Mr. B.'s example?

The Douglas Report.

The New York papers contain the following abstract of the Report made by Mr. Douglas, in June 30, relative to Kansas:

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the various bills relative to affairs in Kansas, made a voluminous report on the subject. It contains an elaborate argument in favor of the new bill accompanying the report, which provides for the appointment of five Commissioners, to be selected [by the President] from different sections of the Union, to represent fairly all political portions [parties?] They shall take a census of all the voters in the Territory, and make a fair apportionment of Delegates, to be elected by each county, to form a Constitution and institute a state government. When the apportionment shall be made, the Commissioners are to remain in session every day except Sunday, at the place most convenient for the inhabitants of said Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses, and correct all errors in said list of voters, which list shall be previously printed and generally circulated through the Territory, and posted in at least three of the public places of each election district; and, so soon as all the errors have been thus corrected, in said lists, the Commissioners are requested to cause a corrected list of the legal voters to be printed, and copies furnished to each Judge of election, to be put up at the places of voting, and circulated in every county in the Territory before the day of election—no person to be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the list as a legal voter; the election for Delegates to take place on the day of the Presidential election, and the Convention to assemble on the first Monday in December to decide, first, whether it be expedient for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and if so decided, to proceed to form a constitution and State Government, which shall be of republican form, Kansas then to be admitted under such constitution on an equal footing with the original States. The bill provides further that no law shall be passed in the Territory infringing the liberty of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to bear arms, &c. It also provides punishment for illegal voting, or fraud or violence at elections, and authorizes the use of the military for that purpose. The main point is that the persons designated by the census as the present inhabitants of the Territory shall decide all points in dispute at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence. All the white male inhabitants over 21 years of age are to be allowed to vote, if they have resided in the Territory three months previous

to the day of election, and no other test shall be required; no oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law, or any other law, nor any other condition whatever.

Mr. Douglas gave notice that he would ask for a vote on the bill on Wednesday.

The Albany State Register has hoisted the Fremont Banner. The following sketch of Colonel Fremont, from its leading article, may be considered as an earnest of its energetic support:

"He is a man full of living energy, endowed with and representing the spirit of this living age, the genius of progress and life so full of development all around us.—He is a man of a genial nature and a big heart, one against whom the people can leap up and feel warm. There are no icebergs hanging around him. Nothing cold and heartless, nothing selfish or chilling. He is, in the noblest sense, a man, a man in intellect, in sympathies, in every attribute of head and heart."

In the hour of danger he is calm and collected; in the hour of action full of energy, fearless and independent, but just always. His life is but an exemplification of the lofty principles of honor by which he has always been, and always will be, guided. In the hands of such a man all the great interests of this country will be safe. Cool, self-reliant and self-respecting always, he will be the tool of no faction, the instrument of no clique; He will do always what his own just appreciation of the right, and his reverence for constitutional guarantees shall dictate. His past history proves that he will be under the dictation of no man or set of men."

If elected, as we have no small doubt he will be, the interests of all parties and all men will be safe. The interests of the North and the South will be safe. The rights of freedom and the rights of slavery will be safe. The rights of American men, the great American and Protestant interests will be safe, for he is a man whose instincts are right, who in his nature is just, and whose enlarged mind and practical judgment will be guided in all things by that nice sense of individual and official honor which has marked his whole career."

MR. BUCHANAN SQUATS ON THE PLATFORM. The Keystone State Club visited Mr. Buchanan at his residence at Lancaster to congratulate him upon his nomination.

Mr. Buchanan made a short speech, and thus planted himself upon the nigger driver platform. He said:

Gentlemen, Two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now I have been placed upon a platform of which I most heartily approve, and that can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct according to the platform of that party, and insert no new plank nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic party.

Arrival of the Canada.

HALFAX, July 1st.—The Cunard steamer Canada, from Liverpool, bound to Boston, arrived here this evening, with dates to the 21st ult., three days later than received by the America at Quebec.

The excitement with regard to Mr. Crampson's arrival out, speedily subsided on the official declaration that Mr. Dallas would not be dismissed. The recruiting business is considered as definitely settled, and hopes are freely interchanged that the Central American question will also be put to rest.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency had been received, but caused very little stir.

Peace meetings and friendly addresses to America were abundant.

Mr. Baile's motion in the House of Commons respecting American difficulties, and on which it was supposed the Palmerston Ministry would be defeated, has been withdrawn.

It was reported that Great Britain would send no Minister to Washington during the administration of Pierce. The impression, however, is that it is merely a rumor.

Advices from Vienna state that Marshal Radetzky has sent word to his government from Lombardy, that if the excitement continued in Lombardy and the Venetian provinces, he should demand an increase of 30,000 Austrian troops. The government agreed to increase his force, should it be necessary.

The ship Sarah Bryant, from Cronstedt for New York, was the first American vessel that passed the Sound since the expiration of the treaty. She paid the dues under protest.

The Russian Government is turning its attention to the colonization of the American territory.

A large colonization party is being fitted out at Hamburg by a Russian American Co. It appears settled that very little grain will be exported this season. Hundreds of vessels that went to the Black Sea for cargoes will return empty.

ITALY.—There are two or three changes in the Sardinian Ministry; the chief one being the appointment of Gen. La Marmora to the War Department. Baron Wener, the Austrian Under-secretary of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Rome. The rumored object of his visit being to convince Cardinal Anselmi and his colleagues of the importance of making necessary reforms.

FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for her son. The project of a law on the subject has been sent to the Senate and debated with closed doors. It proposes that in case of the Emperor's demise, the Empress shall reign, assisted by a Council of Regency, whose names the Emperor will leave under a sealed envelope.

The Government papers are writing up on the project. The Moniteur gives the project of the Senators and the Committee on the Regency, and states the Empress will be a Regent guardian of her son during his minority, but is not to contract a second marriage while it continues.

In case of the death of the Empress, the Regency will pass to the senior Prince of France, and then to the other princes, in the order of hereditary succession; and failing to them all, to the Council of Regents chosen by the Senate.

Free Sugar and Fremont.

Good brown sugar, one of the necessities of life in this country, now costs ten cents a pound—more than twice what it would cost but for a duty of thirty per cent imposed on foreign sugars, and for the benefit of whom? Of fourteen hundred sugar planters in the State of Louisiana. This is the number of men engaged in growing sugar in the United States, and for the sake of giving them a market for their little stock of produce, 25,000,000 of people are obliged to pay a duty of thirty cents on every dollar's worth of sugar they consume, which, with incidental expenses, is equivalent to the confiscation of every third cargo that is brought into the country. All this impost comes mainly to the benefit of the foreign producer, for the whole amount of sugar grown annually in the United States would hardly sweeten the air-whether used at our tea-tables. For the last three years the crops have almost entirely failed, and the prospect for the coming year are more unpromising than ever. And yet this duty is insisted upon, and twenty-five millions of people are required, for every pound of sugar they consume, to pay for three in order that fourteen hundred slave-holders in Louisiana may be encouraged in the prosecution of a business (or which neither the climate nor the soil of their State is propitious.

The same lead put down in cotton, or in other suitable crops, would have added vastly to the wealth of the country, and left the planters themselves more prosperous than they now are, under all the advantages of protection.

These same gentlemen are permitted to take their tea and coffee in common with the poorest man in the country, without paying any duty; but for the sugar to sweeten their coffee, the whole nation has to pay two prices exclusively for their benefit, thus practically adopting the Chinese economy of burning a house to roast a pig.

Why is the country required to submit to such absurd injustice? For the simple reason, that sugar planting is identified with the slave interest, and that rules the country.—A word against the sugar duties would be as fatal to a politician as a word against slavery, and hitherto it has been impossible to rally sufficient strength in Congress to make any impression upon this monstrous wrong.

Happily there is now a prospect of better things. At last the nation is waking up to the danger of following the Southern lead any longer, and Northern people are beginning to think upon political questions for themselves.

The government of this country, we believe, is soon destined to pass into hands competent and disposed to put an end to the system of sectional legislation which has hitherto ruled it, and one of the first results of the new ascendancy, we trust, will be the abolition of the sugar duties. We would have inscribed upon the Republican banner, which shall wave over the National Capitol, the 4th of March, Free Sugar as well as Free Territory, Free Speech and Free-Trade.—N. Y. Evening Post.

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